

Rain to-day. Cloudy to-morrow. Moderate temperature. Temperature yesterday—Maximum, 48; minimum, 25.

NO. 2277.

WORLD PEACE GIVEN IMPETUS IN EAR 1912

Considered Man's Greatest Achievement, Although Nations Have Clashed.

SCIENCE MAKES STRIDES

Prominent Men and a Noted Woman Give Views on Important Events.

What has been man's greatest achievement during 1912?

Many events of stupendous significance have marked the days of the year about to come to a close. The map of the world has been changed. Nations have clashed and a toll of 50,000 human lives has been exacted by the clash. The year is marked by a red letter in the realm of science. Medical discoveries of tremendous importance to the life and health of the world have been made.

The departing year has been marked by the great strides made for international peace. A new republic has sprung up in the place of the oldest empire on the face of the earth. International events of tremendous magnitude have marked the days of 1912. The assertion has been made that more real progress for the good of the world has been made in the closing year than in the decade previous.

Men, prominent in all lines of civic and national endeavor, and a woman, noted throughout the land, last night gave their views on what of all of the world important events of the year was the highest achievement for the good of all men. Among the views were the following:

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Of all the events of the year, I consider the victory of the Balkan allies over the Turks to be the highest achievement."

Thomas Nelson Page, the noted author:

"To my mind the steps taken in the direction of the advancement of international peace during the last year have been the greatest achievement for the good of all the world. The strides made in this direction have been long, more so than at any other time in history. As an example, take the localization of a Balkan war, which had occurred twenty years ago, would have been a European conflagration, and not a Balkan blaze. With slow but steady steps civilization is removing the necessity of recourse to arms."

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

"Man's victory over disease, which has been the last and of far-reaching importance during the year, is his highest achievement. During the year many important medical discoveries for the prevention of disease have been made, constituting a great advance in the battle against the enemy of mankind. Preventive methods have been discovered and perfected to a larger extent in the last year than at any other time I can remember."

Mrs. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church:

"During the last year the general sentiment has advanced farther in favor of international peace than at any other time, and I consider this mankind's highest achievement for the year. The movement for peace has been many years old, but it has never been so earnest as it is now. It is a great achievement for the good of all mankind."

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany:

"I consider mankind's highest and greatest achievement of the year the victory of the Balkan Christians over their Mohammedan oppressors. It marks a material advance in civilization, and will be of far-reaching benefit."

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, noted woman suffragist and attorney:

"The advances made for world peace during the last year mark, to my mind, the highest achievement of the year. The race during that period, I think that the United States would add greatly to the peace movement during the coming year by abiding by the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which at the time of its adoption was considered a great diplomatic victory, in regard to the question of Panama Canal tolls. I also consider the near completion of the Panama Canal to be a great achievement for the good of all mankind."

SACRIFICES LIFE FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Frank Heath, of Newport, Dies in Flames by Invalid Spouse.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 29.—Trying in vain to save her invalid husband from being burned to death in a fire that did a quarter of a million dollars damage early today, Mrs. Frank S. Heath met death in the flames. The bodies were found today near an open window, where the wife had dragged her husband in a desperate attempt to attract attention. Mr. and Mrs. Heath lived on the famous Hill estate, in the heart of Newport, and it, together with several other structures, were burned before the fire was gotten under control. There were several rescues of persons by the firemen.

The burned district adjoins the city hall, which was saved only by its walls of heavy stone. The fire is believed to have had its origin in an explosion of gasoline in the paint store of the George A. Weaver Company. Seven business buildings were completely destroyed and thirteen others damaged.

AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN ILL.

New Year's Reception at Berlin Embassy Called Off.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Ambassador John G. A. Leishman, who has been ill for some time, shows so little improvement that the customary New Year's reception at the embassy this year has been abandoned. Mr. Leishman, whose home is in Pittsburgh, Pa., is not dangerously ill, but his condition is a source of much worry to his family.

In the time of previous ambassadors to Germany the New Year's reception has been a distinguishing feature of the social season, and much regret is felt by many Americans here that it has been decided to omit the event.

MANY GARMENT WORKERS GO ON STRIKE TO-DAY

Big Factories in New York, Jersey City and Vicinity Will Be Affected.

40,000 WOMEN TO GO OUT

Seek Shorter Hours, Better Working Conditions, and an Increase of 20 Per Cent in Wages.

New York, Dec. 29.—The threatened strike of cutters, machine operators, pressers, and dress makers employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing in factories in New York and vicinity, including Jersey City and Newark, will begin to-morrow. Officials of the United Garment Workers of America estimate that upward of 40,000 workers in this industry will fill the ranks of the strikers. They include about 5,000 men and about 35,000 women. This is the first strike against the clothing manufacturers, the one three years ago having been waged against the contractors. The strike was ordered by the members of the thirty-four local of the Garment Workers' Union having headquarters in New York, Jersey City, and Newark by a formal ballot. Forty thousand members voted in favor of striking, and only three thousand against the proposition.

"The principal objects of the strike," said one of the organizers to-day, "are to end the insanitary conditions under which, in many instances, clothing now is being manufactured in this city and vicinity; to secure from 15 to 20 per cent increase in wages, and have the men paid on a weekly basis; to reduce the working hours to eight hours a day, and to abolish the system of tenement house work and incidental child labor."

Head Tubercular Records.

"The records show that the largest number of recruits to sanitariums and hospitals for tuberculosis in this city come from the ranks of the garment workers, and this dread disease is contracted because of the long hours and conditions under which they are forced to labor."

The members of our organization are made up of Italian, Jew, Polish and Lithuanians. They are employed as cutters, machine operators, tailors, who work with the needle, and pressers. The big branches of the business, in which they are engaged, are coat makers, pants makers, vest makers, children's jacket makers, sailor suit makers, and knesappers makers."

"The average weekly earnings in none of these branches is more than \$10 a week. There is not a tailor getting more than \$15 or \$16 a week, and only the best of them get that much. Many make \$7 weekly, and less. Some of the cutters get \$22 a week, the most expert of them, but the average is kept down by the many who get \$7, \$8, and \$9 a week. The latter has done in the time the men and women be placed on a weekly wage basis instead of having as they do now, some men on weekly basis and some time on piecework. They are grinding each other like two millstones grinding out profits for the manufacturers."

Ask 20 Per Cent Increase.

"We are asking for 20 per cent for the best cutters and \$17 to \$18 for the others. In the other lines there are different grades of the salary schedule, the general increase being from 15 to 20 per cent over what the workers are now getting."

"For fifteen years the manufacturers have gradually been reducing the earnings of the workers, while the number of the latter has doubled in the time. Although the union officials are frank in stating the demands upon which the strike is based, the manufacturers are taking the stand that no demands are made upon them, and are disinclined to recognize the union."

Eugene Benjamin, of Alfred Benjamin and Company, one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the city, stated to-day that the Clothing Trade Association, the employers' organization, had taken no action in anticipation of a strike, for the reason that they did not believe their men would quit work."

STATION AGENTS GET EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Every One Employed on 'Frisco System Made a President of the Road with Full Powers.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Hereafter there will be 1,400 presidents of the 'Frisco system. For the purpose of dealing with the public there will be as many presidents as there are stations on this road. In other words, the men on the ground are to be placed in full command. In circulars just issued by the company it is stated that station agents at every point will be in full charge of all departments, and will have entire authority to deal with the public and with the employees of the road, the same as an executive.

The new deal is for the purpose of eliminating the red tape necessary to get local questions before the general offices of the company, with headquarters in St. Louis and Chicago. To settle claims, arrange train service, look after cars, confer with commercial clubs, figure on opening streets, building depots, employing and discharging switchmen, engineers or anybody else, the station agent is to be the man with yes or no, and he will be empowered to act on his own judgment. If his judgment is wrong he will be accountable to his superior officers.

This change in old-time railroad policy is to facilitate business. The management of the road feels that the interest of the people along its lines are too important to be played with in correspondence with officers 100 or 1,000 miles away.

Gives Christmas Cantata.

"The Star of the East," composed by J. S. Pearce, a Christmas cantata, was given by the choir of Keller Memorial Lutheran Church last night. The cantata lasted an hour and a quarter.

New Year's Reception at Berlin Embassy Called Off.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Ambassador John G. A. Leishman, who has been ill for some time, shows so little improvement that the customary New Year's reception at the embassy this year has been abandoned. Mr. Leishman, whose home is in Pittsburgh, Pa., is not dangerously ill, but his condition is a source of much worry to his family.

In the time of previous ambassadors to Germany the New Year's reception has been a distinguishing feature of the social season, and much regret is felt by many Americans here that it has been decided to omit the event.

"HEAVY, HEAVY, HANGS OVER YOUR HEAD."



TAFT TO RECEIVE 8,000 CITIZENS

Members of All Classes Will Visit White House to Shake President's Hand.

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 11

New Year's Reception Is One of Annual Customs Connected with Executive Mansion.

About 8,000 Washingtonians, ranging from the members of the most exclusive social and diplomatic circles to the lowliest of the rank and file, will visit the White House Wednesday to shake hands with President Taft and to wish the Executive a "Happy New Year."

"The President is due to return to the Capital to-morrow night from Panama, and Wednesday morning promptly at 11 o'clock will commence the annual New Year's reception. Whomever may call at the White House to wish the Executive the compliments of the season will have a chance to shake hands with him."

The New Year's reception is one of the annual customs connected with the Executive Mansion. Hallowed by time, it has not been omitted for more than three score years. When President Taft planned his Panama trip this year he made special arrangements for his reception on December 31, so that he "would not miss the New Year's reception."

Ends in Afternoon.

Annually the lines of callers commence to form in the early hours of the morning and continue until late in the afternoon, according to the number of persons received.

The visitors enter the White House by the north portico and will leave by the east entrance, opposite the Treasury. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the northwest gate and will be parked in Executive Avenue, where they will remain until called to the east entrance, by which the guests will depart.

Secret Service men, carefully, but inconspicuously, inspect each visitor as he passes through the gates. No disturbance has ever been recorded at a New Year's Presidential reception, but the officers adopt the old policy of an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure.

A squad of Secret Service men are always on guard near the President.

Order of Reception.

The order this year will be as follows: 11:00 a. m.—The members of the Cabinet; the Diplomatic Corps.

11:30 a. m.—The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the judges of the Court of Commerce; the judges of the Court of Customs Appeals; the judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; the judges of the United States Court of Claims; the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; former members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors, and Ministers of the United States.

11:30 a. m.—Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress.

11:45 a. m.—Officers of the army; officers of the navy; officers of the Marine Corps; commanding general and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12:00 m.—The Solicitor General; Assistant Attorneys General; Assistant Secretaries of Departments; Assistant Secretaries General; the Regents and Secre-

WOMEN "HUKERS" GAIN IN WEIGHT

Suffragette Pilgrims Tip the Scales 1 to 6 Pounds More on Arrival at Albany.

PROVES EXERCISE PLEA

Muldoon, Head of A. A. U., and Dr. Gulick Indorse Walking as Builder-up of Health.

MAJ. GEN. WOOD PRAISES ARMY

Chief of Staff Says Conditions Have Improved Since the Spanish-American War.

BUREAU SYSTEM BAD

Plans Now Being Made to Have Few Large Camps Instead of Many Small Ones.

Conditions in the War Department and the army generally have greatly improved since the days of the Spanish-American war, according to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, in speaking last night of the criticisms made by Col. Roosevelt in his speech at Boston Saturday.

"The bureau system in the days of the war with Spain was pretty bad," admitted Gen. Wood last night. "Many changes have taken place since, however, which I believe would make it impossible a repetition of the incidents of 1898 in case of another war."

"In the first place, there was no such thing as a General Staff, as we know it now, in the war with Spain. The bureau system was unquestionably very bad, due largely to the detail of officers to serve as staff officers for life."

To Assemble Troop.

"Now we have a General Staff, which has been chiefly responsible for the improvements in our military organization in the last few years. The detail system has been substituted for the old system of permanent appointments, so that now an officer comes into the department to serve in a staff position for a definite period of time, and at the end of which time he returns to troops. These officers thus carry back to the field with them the new ideas and experience they may have gained during their service in the department, and at the same time renew their contact with troops in the field."

"This is a great reform which has been pretty well established. There is another reform, also, of great importance, which we are now doing our best to bring about. As Col. Roosevelt stated, few of the field officers in the war with Spain had experience in handling large bodies of men. This was due to the fact that our army had been scattered in small bodies among a great many posts. This is the situation today, and we are trying to overcome it by concentrating troops in a smaller number of large posts. Only in this way can we give our general officers actual experience in the handling of large bodies of men. As a part of this plan, it is expected that the portion of the army which is within the United States will soon be organized into tactical divisions, thus anticipating a task which would otherwise have to be done in the event of hostilities in the event of another war."

WOMEN "HUKERS" GAIN IN WEIGHT

Suffragette Pilgrims Tip the Scales 1 to 6 Pounds More on Arrival at Albany.

PROVES EXERCISE PLEA

Muldoon, Head of A. A. U., and Dr. Gulick Indorse Walking as Builder-up of Health.

New York, Dec. 29.—The theory that walking reduces weight has been exploded by the experience of the four women suffragette pilgrims under Gen. Haasle E. Jones, in their "hike" from this city to Albany. Three of the pilgrims gained from one to six pounds as a direct result of their strenuous exercise.

Upon learning this fact to-day, such men as William Muldoon, James E. Sullivan, president of the A. A. U., and Dr. Luther Gulick, former physical director of the New York public schools, remarked that the theory of moderate exercise of walking proved the beneficial results of moderate exercise. They added that it undoubtedly would result in many women giving up bridge playing and luncheons for the more healthy pastime of walking.

"The right kind of walking is the best thing for women and also men," said Mr. Muldoon. "It builds them up physically and mentally. But there are two kinds of walking: one that goes under the title of severe exercise, and that reduces the weight and often endangers the health of the individual, and the other, under moderate exercise, which adds to the weight."

Walking Demands Judgment.

"As an example of the two: A woman whose exercise consists of moderate walking, broken up by rests, and pure food, and proper care of the body, obtains all of the three pounds nutrition from four pounds of food she eats in a day. One who under or over does the walking, with half that nourishment, and consequently weakens and loses weight."

"Walking demands judgment. This is where the difficulty comes in. Under any circumstances a person of moderate exercise adds weight. No sort of stiffening of the muscles should result from an unwholesome tramp such as that made by the suffragette marchers. It would be a thing if women should encourage this walking game. It would be far better than playing bridge or hanging around indoors. I believe in suffrage. It is only a matter of time before the women will receive the vote. But I don't approve of their methods. By this walk they laid themselves open to good-natured ridicule and criticism, and nothing can be gained thereby."

Mr. Muldoon, in speaking of the damaging effect of modern conveniences, such as automobiles and elevators in buildings, said walking practically has been abandoned by men, with the result that they have "lost their elasticity and cleverness on their feet, and flop along like ducks."

"It is the best thing in the world for women," said President Sullivan. "I do not believe in hardships, but the more women take moderate walks the better it will be for them. However, I would not advise any woman to walk eighteen miles in a snow or rain storm, even if they are doing it for principle."

"The suffragist marchers gained weight because they walked as they pleased—slowly, stopping when they would, resting, viewing the scenery along the way, and in every manner enjoying the trip. Up to a certain point, this manner of exercise is beneficial. Then it becomes harmful. Try for speed and you lose weight. All women should take it up."

Dr. Gulick has practically the same opinion and hope that women will begin walking as have Muldoon and Sullivan. "If you go in the right way," said Dr. Gulick, "nothing but benefit will be derived therefrom. But, of course, there is always the danger of excess."

WILSON STOPS IN THE CAPITAL ON WAY NORTH

The President-elect in Good Health, but Too Tired to Greet Crowd.

POLICE GUARD HIS CAR

Jerry J. Sullivan Holds Conference with Governor After Leaving Washington.

President-elect Wilson, homeward bound from his birthplace, Staunton, Va., spent three-quarters of an hour at the Union Station yesterday afternoon, but none of the several hundred persons who gathered there were able to see him.

Gov. Wilson, it was said, was in better health than on Friday, when he spent a few minutes here, but he was tired and would see no one. He did not leave his car and no one got past the Secret Service men and the members of the Metropolitan police who guarded him from intrusion. Elaborate preparation to protect President-elect had been taken, and while Mr. Wilson was traveling very democratically, dining in the same diner with many of the Democrats who made with him the pilgrimage to the little white house in Staunton, nothing had been left undone to meet any possible contingency.

Guarded by Police.

The entrances by track and runway as well as by gate to the Union Station and its yards had been guarded by the police before the Wilson train entered the Capital, and his car was no sooner out of the tunnel than the guardians already detailed to protect Gov. Wilson from annoyance were joined by Lieut. E. A. Burton, of the Terminal police, and a squad of men, and on track 12, where Gov. Wilson's car was attached to Pennsylvania train No. 8, Sgt. J. S. Johnston, of the Sixth Precinct, stationed Patrolmen Tom Dawson, Levi McKinley, J. H. Johnson, C. P. Brown, B. W. Thompson, H. Loughbaugh, Willis Lempfer, C. G. Furman, Charles E. Baker, and Charles A. Baker. The policemen formed a cordon around the car, standing next to track 12, on which the private car of the President is always placed.

Besides the few persons who got through the gates on special permits, only passengers for the regular train approached nearly to Gov. Wilson's car. Gov. Wilson and his party arrived at 3:45 and left at 4:30, and the three-quarters of an hour stay produced only general "huk," however, included reports, made upward corroborated, that a conference between Jerry J. Sullivan, of Iowa, who went aboard the Presidential train here, and Gov. Wilson, took place in the car, and two names to the list of Cabinet probabilities, Mr. Sullivan, as Secretary of the Interior, and Gov. John Burke of North Dakota, as Secretary of Agriculture.

McCombs Stops Here.

Mr. McCombs, who left the train upon its arrival in Washington, was of course, the center of gossip.

Those who came on to Washington with Gov. Wilson were delighted with the journey, and declared they had greatly enjoyed being with the President-elect, to whom all who went to Staunton on his train were presented. Besides Lieut. Hatter and members of the Police Department who had been in Staunton to assist in guarding Gov. Wilson, there

Continued on Page Three.

EXIT OLD STYLE MATCHES

PANTS TO SUFFER NO MORE

CLASSIFIED DANGEROUS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

BARS NO DAMPER ON SPIRITS OF CONCITED MEN

Dynamiters Receive Host of Friends in Indianapolis Jail. Mask Real Feelings.

STRAIN TELLS ON WIVES

Boiled Beef and Cabbage Piece de Resistance of Sunday Dinner. Friends Send Fruit.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Playing peek-a-boo through a wrought iron screen and steel bars was the novel amusement afforded a little tow-headed son of W. Bert Brown, one of the thirty-eight convicts in the dynamite conspiracy case at the county jail to-day. Brown stooped so low that his face was on a level with his boy's head and chatted with him.

But the apparent joviality of the father failed to light up the child's eyes for more than a moment. The little fellow saw that something was bothering his mother and he understood that all was not what it should be. He watched about the corridor in absent-minded manner.

Touching finger tips through the little squares of the iron screen in greeting his friends was another innovation started by the convicted felon. With a hearty laugh several put their little fingers through the holes in the screen and shook hands, or rather fingers, with those who came to visit them.

Visitors Bring Gifts.

More than fifty men and women obtained permits at the United States Marshal's office to visit the county jail. They brought newspapers, cigars, all kinds of fruit, and one package contained a shirt and several collars. There was about a bushel basket of oranges and apples for Glad A. Fretwell, secretary of the Ohio Trade Council of San Francisco.

Most of the defendants were in their shirt sleeves, but Twitman wore his frock coat and little resembled a prisoner as he came out into the corridor in front of the cells to speak with visitors. Most of the men smoked cigars.

Deputy marshals had charge of the prisoners, while the visitors were permitted only a limited number to talk with the prisoners at one time. Each group had a thirty-minute visiting period. Mrs. Herbert S. Hockin talked with her husband for some time. They stood apart from the other visitors and prisoners.

Mrs. C. Lye, who was John J. McKenna's wife, visited her husband. Mr. Patrick P. Farrell, former member of the executive board of the Ironworkers' Union.

Acquitted Man a Visitor.

One of the convicted men called out to a friend as he was leaving: "Hey, Joe, come on in the whole gang's here."

The friend laughed and waved his hand, but did not "go in." Herman G. Seifert, who was acquitted, visited the jail. Daniel Buckley, the other defendant, who was acquitted, left the city early tonight.

It was apparent that visitors and prisoners in almost every case were trying to appear in a happy mood, but there was a feeling among those about the jail that a warm and cozy atmosphere through the breasts of the visitors, really the women. A few of them stood and silently wept, while the convicted husbands stood holding the bars. A few of the men who had a hard time to keep from crying.

Boiled beef, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and bread, but no coffee, made up the dinner bill of fare for the government prisoners, who were eating and laughing. The sheriff served bread and molasses and coffee for breakfast. The custom at the jail is to have no evening meal on Sunday, and this rule was not broken, even a wafer and loaf of fruit, however, was given to the men in the afternoon. The fruit had been left in the Sheriff's office by friends and relatives.

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS

MR. TAFT AND PARTY

ARRIVE AT KEY WEST

ON BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS